

ROOTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT  
COUNCIL

**ANNUAL  
REPORT**

of the  
Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1955.



ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Members of the Public Health Committee :-

Chairman:

Councillor Mrs. F. Blewitt

Councillors:

Mrs. M. F. Jenkins	G. E. Griffin
W. H. Abrahams	J. V. B. Hinchliff
C. T. Broughton	F. J. C. Howlett
J. C. Cawdron	T. M. Hughes
R. R. Clark	J. Mallender
V. Clements	F. H. Pawson
B. Cook	T. Swancott
F. Cooper	G. H. Turner

Chairman of the Council:

Councillor W. Kelk

Clerk of the Council:

Mr. E. F. L. Danbury

Public Health Department Staff:

Medical Officer of Health	... ..	Dr. J. M. Watt
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	... ..	Dr. A. P. Gorrie
Assistant County Medical Officers:-		
		Dr. M. J. Hallinan
		Dr. J. Lodwick
Chief Sanitary Inspector	... ..	Mr. L. H. Cook
Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector	... ..	Mr. D. Greenwood
Additional Sanitary Inspector	... ..	Mr. J. Turner



ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT - 1955

Comments

I would not have prophesied twenty years ago, even in an optimistic mood, that I would be able to present a report in 1956 showing the achievements which are outlined below.

Infectious Diseases. One of the principal health advances of today is the control of infectious diseases by artificial immunity. In this very successful system small calculated doses of a microbe or its products are injected to raise enough resistance to prevent future infections.

Diphtheria. The most spectacular success in this field is immunisation against diphtheria which abolished the disease ten years ago and which now only requires a fixed proportion of newly immunised children each year to prolong this happy state of affairs.

Scarlet Fever. This disease is now so mild that it is an inconvenience rather than a serious illness. Practically all scarlet fever cases can be nursed at home and this fact, together with the disappearance of diphtheria, has permitted the two isolation hospitals in the district to be closed. The greatly reduced number of hospital cases can very readily be accommodated at Lodge Moor Hospital.

Whooping Cough. Immunisation against whooping cough, which is given to children from four months to four years of age, is showing very promising results.

Paratyphoid Fever. This disease is comparatively rare and the cases notified in 1955 were due to the accidental contamination of a pork supply in an adjoining county. A very small group of secondary cases appeared six months after the main outbreak.

Measles. This is now the principal disease on the infectious diseases register because few children escape an attack of measles before they enter the junior departments at school.

Venereal Diseases. The number of cases of venereal diseases in 1955 was small.

Tuberculosis. The vaccination of school leavers with B.C.G. was introduced in 1955 and it is hoped that these children may be able to resist tuberculosis infection when they come under the extra strain of employment. The number of cases of tuberculosis and the deaths from the disease are declining rapidly because of improved methods of treatment, earlier detection of cases and better living conditions.

Re-housing of Tuberculosis Patients. A very favourable comment was made in the bulletin of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis upon the sympathetic and helpful action of the Council in providing additional houses for tuberculosis families which made it possible for each family to have a house of its own and for every patient to have a bedroom to himself or herself.

Poliomyelitis. The most recently introduced immunity is in polio where a new vaccine gives us hope that we may control this most crippling disease of childhood.

Food Poisoning. Each summer more and more outbreaks of food poisoning are notified and there is an obvious national need for better hygiene in the preparation and storage of food. The milk supply can now be considered satisfactory with the widespread use of pasteurisation which has eliminated bovine tuberculosis, abortus infection and streptococcal infections. The ice cream regulations, with



their insistence upon thorough heating and packaging, have made ice cream a much safer food, but there are many foods which require still stricter control and, in particular, cooked meats, pies, confectionery and other foods which are eaten without further cooking. These foods generally would benefit from a more extensive use of wrapping, greater use of refrigerators and a stricter control of food handlers.

Dysentery. This is a disease which is increasing in prevalence. It is mainly spread from person to person which illustrates the need for cleanliness of the body, the clothing and for thorough washing of the hands after each visit to the toilet.

Births. Still more births were registered in 1955. The total number exceeded a thousand for the second time in the past ten years.

Midwives. The midwives are attending an impressive number of home confinements each year. They also assist the Maternity Hospitals and Homes by attending cases discharged before the fourteenth day.

X-Rays for Expectant Mothers. No facilities are available in this district for taking chest X-rays of expectant mothers. Even cases attending hospital clinics do not receive this necessary attention. The shortage of radiographers is given as the reason for the inadequate service.

Premature Infants. One of the principal causes of infant deaths is prematurity and, in this district, rather too much responsibility is being thrown upon hospitals for the care of these underweight babies. There is no reason why more babies should not be kept at home. Nursing cots and equipment are available at Maltby Ambulance Depot and several of the midwives have received special training in premature baby management.

Unmarried Mothers. Unmarried mothers are accommodated at St. Agatha's Hostel, Sheffield, for an eight weeks' period and maintenance charges are paid by the County Council. This facility is freely utilised and does a great deal to keep up the satisfactory rate of survival of these illegitimate infants.

Nutrition of Children. The statistical tables of heights and weights show steady gains in the size of school children year by year, due to more plentiful and varied food.

Accidents to Children. The child of today is born into a dangerous world with vehicles menacing his safety even in secluded country lanes, his own backyard and school playground. In his home there is an increasing danger due to the introduction of dangerous appliances. At the Child Welfare Centres mothers are urged to keep children away from boiling pans and kettles, to use fire-guards, to keep tea-pots out of reach and to be most careful with inflammable clothing, but more assistance might be given to the mothers if new houses were fitted with fireplaces ready to take a standardised fireguard and if the enclosed convector type of electric heater was fitted instead of the dangerous electric fire with its red hot bars and inadequate guard.

Health Visitors. Some useful liaison work is being done in the Rotherham Hospitals by Health Visitors who are keeping contact between the home and the patient. Arrangements are made for discharged patients to have attention from Home Nurses and Home Helps, to have nursing equipment and, in maternity cases, to have advice and instruction in infant management. The continuing struggle to improve the care of infants still goes on in homes and in welfare clinics and the Health Visitors have the main responsibility in this field of endeavour.

Clinic Voluntary Workers. The work of the Voluntary Committees at the Infant Welfare Centres receives very little recognition. Some of these ladies have attended the clinics each week for thirty years and it would be impossible to carry on the clinics without the assistance which they provide



in keeping registers, weighing babies and issuing dried milks and vitamins. Perhaps some influential person reading this report may be able to take the necessary steps to remedy a long standing omission.

Dental Clinics. The opening of two new dental clinics at Thrybergh and Aughton not only provides for the treatment of a large number of school children and expectant mothers for the first time, but it encourages other members of their families to attend for treatment by their private dentists.

Mental Defectives. An Occupation Centre would be a great asset to the sorely tried mothers of mentally defective children and would permit them to obtain each day periods of relief from the constant care which mental defectives demand. The mental defectives would be occupied with handicrafts and would improve in their mental outlook from association with other people. The need of a Centre is much greater in this district because of its shortage of institutional beds for mental deficiency.

Home Nursing. The last seven years have seen a great expansion in the Home Nursing Service, not because of increased illness, but because nursing attention has been made available to everyone who requires it. Nursing visits are now five times more numerous than they were when the service was taken over by the local authority.

Home Helps. The Home Help Service is bringing a great deal of comfort to frail, elderly, people who are unable to fend for themselves. More use could be made of Home Helps by mothers having confinements at home and by families where the mother has been admitted to hospital. I regret that the very modest charges made in these cases are discouraging the free use of Home Helps.

Population. Extensive building by the Council, by the National Coal Board and private owners, and combined with the high birth rate, has increased the population by five-thousand since the 1951 census.

Heart Disease. Cardio-vascular-renal diseases account for more than half the adult deaths. Coronary disease is tending to increase.

Cancer. Nine men died of cancer of the lung and bronchus. No women died from this disease. 76 persons in all died of malignant diseases.

Smoke Pollution. Drifting smoke and chemicals are brought into the district by the prevailing wind from the three-thousand industrial chimneys along the Don Valley in Sheffield and Rotherham. The locally produced atmospheric pollution, which is not in such large amount, comes from coke-ovens, burning colliery tips and colliery boiler chimneys. It is to be hoped that the legal powers of the Sheffield and District Smoke Abatement Committee will be strengthened by recently approved legislation and that a cleaner atmosphere will be obtained.

Sanitation. Detailed information on sanitation is given by the Chief Sanitary Inspector in his report.

J. M. WATT

Medical Officer of Health

Council Offices,  
Grove Road,  
Rotherham.

ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1955

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	28,739
Population (estimated mid-1955)					53,020
Number of inhabited houses			...		16,063
Rateable value at 31.12.55			...		£215,162
Product of penny rate	...	...			£789.6s.6d.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	509	492	1,001
Illegitimate	20	10	30
Total	529	502	1,031

Crude birth-rate per 1,000 population: 19.4  
Adjusted birth-rate per 1,000 population: 17.9  
Comparability factor: .92

Still-births

Total still-births: 35  
Rate per 1,000 live and still-births: 32.8  
Rate per 1,000 population: .67

Deaths

Total deaths: 443  
Crude rate per 1,000 population: 8.3  
Adjusted rate per 1,000 population: 11.3  
Comparability factor: 1.35

Infant Deaths (Under one year of age)

Total infant deaths: 35  
Rate per 1,000 live births: 33.9

Maternal Deaths

Total number of deaths due to maternal causes: 2  
Rate per 1,000 population: 1.88

Neo-natal Mortality Rate: 19.4 per 1,000 live births.  
(Deaths of infants under  
4 weeks of age)



Population

PARISH	Census 1951	Estimated Mid-1955
Aston-cum-Aughton	6,710	7,552
Bramley	3,726	4,050
Brampton Bierlow	3,498	3,816
Brinsworth	3,089	3,407
Catcliffe	2,048	2,260
Dalton	7,473	7,865
Hooton Levitt	92	102
Hooton Roberts	181	201
Orgreave	457	510
Ravenfield	771	845
Thrybergh	4,469	4,893
Thurcroft	5,885	6,771
Treeton	2,040	2,336
Ulley	200	221
Wentworth	1,434	1,640
Whiston	2,780	3,098
Wickersley	3,185	3,453
Totals	48,038	53,020

Parish Distribution of Births, Deaths and Infant Mortality

PARISH	Births		Deaths	Infant Mortality
	Live	Still		
Aston-cum-Aughton	142	6	57	2
Bramley	95	4	20	2
Brampton Bierlow	46	1	24	-
Brinsworth	68	4	42	3
Catcliffe	43	2	23	2
Dalton	164	6	63	10
Hooton Levitt	1	-	-	-
Hooton Roberts	5	-	1	-
Orgreave	4	1	3	-
Ravenfield	18	-	9	1
Thrybergh	110	4	35	6
Thurcroft	169	4	49	6
Treeton	48	-	24	2
Ulley	3	-	2	-
Wentworth	30	-	22	1
Whiston	63	3	23	-
Wickersley	22	-	45	-
Totals	1,031	35	442	35



Institutional Confinements

	<u>Number of Confinements</u>
Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham	240
Listerdale Maternity Home, Wickersley	146
Jessop Hospital, Sheffield	45
Hallamshire Maternity Home, Chapeltown	11
Clifton Lane Nursing Home, Rotherham	10
St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley	7
City General Hospital, Sheffield	6
Nether Edge Hospital, Sheffield	1
R.A.F. Hospital, Noltan Hall, nr. Lincoln	1
Rathlea Nursing Home, Worksop	<u>1</u>
Total	<u>468</u>

Domiciliary Confinements

Number of confinements attended by Domiciliary Midwives resident in the Rotherham Rural District:-

<u>Name of Midwife</u>	<u>Number of Confinements</u>
Mrs. N. Butterfield	68
Mrs. S. France	54
Miss C. Hemingway (Relief)	23
Mrs. M. Hughes (Resigned May, 1955)	21
Mrs. C. King	100
Mrs. E. Perkins	74
Mrs. I. Spencer	58
Mrs. H. Tyers	78
Mrs. F. Daniels (Relief)	24
Mrs. O. Saxby (Relief)	89
<u>Home Nurse/Midwives</u>	
Mrs. V. Beaumont	16
Mrs. N. G. Edgar (Retired Dec.1955)	24

(Note - Miss Hemingway transferred to this Division in August, 1955 from Division 22. Mrs. Daniels was absent on leave from 22nd May, 1955 to 30th November, 1955)

Deaths

The principal causes of death were:-

Diseases of the heart and circulation	...	...	...	207
Cancer	...	...	...	76
Bronchitis	...	...	...	35
Deaths from violence	...	...	...	22
Pneumonia	...	...	...	14
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	8

Trend of Infant Deaths and Infant Death Rates  
for the past 10 years.

Year	Live Births	Infant Deaths	Infant Death Rates
1946	983	58	59
1947	1,146	50	43
1948	971	48	49
1949	976	50	57
1950	989	41	43
1951	921	32	35
1952	894	29	33
1953	947	39	38
1954	973	31	32
1955	1,031	35	34



Parish Distribution of Infectious Diseases

	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Meningococcal Infection	Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	Puerperal Pyrexia	Erysipelas	Acute Infective Encephalitis
Aston-cum-Aughton	122	2	3	3	24	3	1	2	1	-	-	-
Bramley	86	11	17	2	1	1	-	2	1	1	1	-
Brampton Bierlow	43	-	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Brinsworth	84	2	11	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Catcliffe	11	9	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dalton	249	19	19	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Hooton Levitt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hooton Roberts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orgreave	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ravenfield	11	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thrybergh	185	11	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Thurcroft	143	1	16	-	6	4	-	2	-	2	-	-
Treeton	32	1	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulley	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wentworth	42	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whiston	85	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wickersley	44	3	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-
TOTALS	1,138	73	80	20	39	13	1	8	3	8	2	1

# Age Distribution of Infectious Diseases

Notifiable Disease	Age in Years							Age Unknown	Total
	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and Over		
Measles	45	632	443	3	2	-	-	13	1,138
Scarlet Fever	-	36	41	-	2	-	-	1	80
Whooping Cough	6	33	26	8	-	-	-	-	73
Dysentery	2	12	12	2	7	4	-	-	39
Pneumonia	1	4	3	2	3	6	1	-	20
Food Poisoning	1	3	3	1	2	3	-	-	13
Polio- ) Paralytic myelitis ) Non-Para.	-	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	8
	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	2	8
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Encephalitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

## Tuberculosis

Analysis of Cases	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Cases on register at 1.1.55	100	79	35	29
Primary notifications received during the year	27	19	6	7
Cases added during the year, e.g. transfers in, re-notifications, etc.	8	4	2	1
Cases removed during the year	10	7	8	2
Cases on register at 31.12.55	125	95	35	35



### Tuberculosis Contacts

133 adults and 61 children were examined at the Chest Clinics during the year. Most of the cases were referred to the Chest Clinic, Chatham St., Rotherham, but for convenience some cases attended the Chest Clinic, Cemetery Road, Mexborough, and the Chest Clinic, Queen's Road, Sheffield.

### Extra Nourishment for Tuberculosis Cases

Number of cases receiving extra nourishment at beginning of 1955	- 28
Number of cases granted extra nourishment during 1955	- 10
Number of grants discontinued	- 17
Number of cases receiving extra nourishment on 31.12.55	- 21

### Tuberculosis - Domiciliary Visiting

1,905 visits were paid to the homes of tuberculosis patients in the divisional area during 1955 by the Health Visitors specially detailed for this work.

### Mass-Radiography

I give below particulars of a Mass-Radiography Survey held at the Church Hall, Swallownest, during July, 1955:-

Total number of persons examined ... ..	737
Abnormalities discovered:-	
Active tuberculosis ... ..	3
Inactive tuberculosis ... ..	2
Other Conditions:-	
Other chest conditions ... ..	11
Abnormalities of diaphragm and oesophagus ... ..	-
Abnormalities of heart and blood vessels ... ..	11

Birth and Mortality Rates for 1955 for the West Riding  
Administrative County

	Rotherham Rural District	Aggregate of U.D's	Aggregate of R.D's	Adminis- trative County
Crude Birth Rate	19.4	14.8	16.6	15.3
Adjusted Birth Rate	17.9	14.9	16.8	15.4
Crude Death Rate	8.3	12.5	9.6	11.7
Adjusted Death Rate	11.3	12.7	11.0	12.3
Infective and Parasitic Dis. exc. tub. but inc. syphilis and other V.D.	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.07
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.11
Tuberculosis, Other	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01
Tuberculosis, All Forms	0.15	0.13	0.10	0.12
Cancer	1.43	2.03	1.54	1.9
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	1.08	2.09	1.40	1.9
Heart and Circulatory	2.83	4.71	3.55	4.39
Respiratory Diseases	0.98	1.28	1.03	1.21
Maternal Mortality	1.88	0.45	1.19	0.67
Infant Mortality	33.9	25.2	28.6	26.2
Neo-Natal Mortality	19.4	16.9	18.6	17.4
Stillbirth Rate	32.8	26.4	26.2	26.4



The Chief Sanitary Inspector has supplied the following information.

Housing Statistics:-

Number of dwelling houses in the district	...	...	...	...	...	16,063
Number of back-to-back houses included in above	...	...	...	...	...	20

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year  
(Under Public Health or Housing Acts)

Number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects	...	...	228
Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	1,384
Number found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	228

Remedy of Defects During the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	213
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Proceedings under the Housing Act 1936

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	13
Number of dwelling houses rendered fit after service of formal notices:-			
By Owners	...	...	9
By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	2

Proceedings under Public Health Acts

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	24
Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-			
By Owners	...	...	16
By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	4

Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act 1936

Number of representations made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation	...	...	10
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	10
Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	5

Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act 1936

Number of Closing Orders made	...	...	1
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Proceedings under Part 3 of the Housing Act 1936

Number of Clearance Areas represented during the year	...	...	1
Number of houses included in these areas	...	...	105
Number of persons to be displaced	...	...	166

Action taken during the year in respect of Clearance Areas

Clearance Orders made	...	...	1
Number of houses in Clearance Areas demolished	...	...	18
Number of persons re-housed from Clearance Areas during the year	...	...	106

### Overcrowding

7 new cases of overcrowding were reported to the Public Health Committee during the year and, as a result, 2 families were re-housed.

### New Houses

Number of new houses provided during the year:-

By Local Authority	-	248
By Private Enterprise	-	280

### Slum Clearance

The housing survey carried out under the Housing Repairs & Rent Act 1954 was completed on 30th August, 1955 and 329 houses were found to be unfit for human habitation and not capable of being made fit at reasonable cost.

The Council first resumed slum clearance work in 1950 and it has continued since that time. I set out hereunder a schedule indicating the slum clearance work which has been done since 1950 and also showing the position at 31st December, 1955:-

PARISH	No. of Unfit Houses Dealt with since 1950 (Families Re-Housed)	No. of Houses awaiting action (Demolition Orders made, but houses still occupied & families living in unconfirmed Clearance Areas)	Unfit Houses Remaining in Programme
Aston-cum-Aughton	28	12	120
Bramley	3	1	8
Brampton Bierlow	92	18	-
Brinsworth	3	-	-
Catcliffe	13	-	10
Dalton	1	3	-
Hooton Levitt	8	5	-
Hooton Roberts	1	-	3
Orgreave	-	2	-
Ravenfield	-	1	1
Thrybergh	2	-	-
Thurcroft	3	7	1
Treeton	2	4	-
Ulley	-	1	-
Wentworth	-	10	30
Whiston	13	-	58
Wickersley	6	-	6
Totals	175	64	237

The Council decided to build 174 houses in their 1956 programme - 70 of which have been allocated for the re-housing of families living in unfit houses. This is the first phase of the slum clearance programme which the Ministry of Housing & Local Government has asked to be completed within a period of 5 years.

### Housing Act 1949 & Housing Repairs & Rents Act 1954

Grants were made for the carrying out of improvements to 30 houses in the area.

### Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954

Since the above Act came into operation, 8 applications in all have been received for Certificates of Disrepair. All were granted and they are still in operation.



## NUISANCES

Nuisances in hand at end of 1954	...	...	...	...	...	...	258
Nuisances found in 1955	...	...	...	...	...	...	275
Total requiring abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	533
Total abated during 1955	...	...	...	...	...	...	257
Number of nuisances outstanding at end of 1955	...	...	...	...	...	...	276
Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	251
Informal Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	237
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	20

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Number of privies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197
Number of pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
Number of water closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>17,171</u>
Total number of closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>17,501</u>
Number of privies reconstructed as water closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Number of water closets constructed for new houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	528
Percentage of closets on water-carriage system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98.1%

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Sewer extensions were carried out at Netherthorpe, Aston and redrainage work carried out at The Wappings, Hooton Roberts. There were 610 houses in the area not connected to sewers.

11 privy conversions were carried out during the year.

## WATER SUPPLY

Water was supplied by Sheffield Corporation, Rotherham Corporation, Wath Urban District Council and Doncaster Corporation and distributed by the Rural District Council. Of the 16,063 dwelling houses in the area, all but 8 were on public supply.

Water samples were submitted regularly for bacteriological examination and the reports indicated that the quality of the water was satisfactory. The water supplied by Wath Urban District Council, however, was very hard which had disadvantages in its use for domestic purposes. The quantity of water was insufficient for the need of the area, due chiefly to housing development, and a shortage was experienced in various parts of the area, at peak consumption periods, particularly the higher points.

Samples of water from Sheffield and Doncaster Corporation supplies were submitted for examination to ascertain the solvency action of the water on lead pipes. All samples were reported as being satisfactory.

## Water Supply (continued)

Samples of water were submitted for chemical analysis and the following is a summary of the results:-

Sample No. 1. Wath Urban District Council  
Sample No. 2. Doncaster Corporation  
Sample No. 3. Sheffield Corporation

<u>Physical Character</u>	<u>Samples</u>		
	<u>No.1.</u>	<u>No.2.</u>	<u>No.3.</u>
Suspended matter	None	None	None
Appearance of a column 2 ft. long.	Clear Colourless	Clear Colourless	Clear Colourless
Taste	Normal	Normal	Normal
Odour	None	None	None
<u>Chemical Examination</u>	<u>Parts per Million</u>		
Total solids dried at 180°C.	1060.0	88.0	72.0
Chlorides in forms of chlorine	46.0	12.0	10.0
Equivalent of sodium chloride	75.8	19.8	16.5
Nitrites	None	None	Trace
Nitrates as Nitrogen	0.25	0.63	0.50
Poisonous Metals (lead etc.)	None	None	None
Total hardness	585.0	42.0	39.0
Temporary hardness	177.0	8.0	8.0
Permanent hardness	408.0	34.0	31.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.44	1.14	1.04
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.808	0.096	0.004
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.032	0.040	0.072
Free Chlorine	None	0.20	0.15
Ph. Value	7.2	6.2	6.8

## MILK SUPPLY

The sale of raw ungraded milk was prohibited in the Rural District by the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order 1953 which came into operation on the 1st May, 1953.

There were 95 distributors of milk registered in the area compared with 91 in 1954; an increase of 4.

The following licences were in force:-

### Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised & Sterilised) Milk Regulations 1949.

	<u>Dealers</u>	<u>Supplementary</u>
Pasteurised Milk	46	9
Sterilised Milk	53	7

### Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949

	<u>Dealers</u>	<u>Supplementary</u>
Tuberculin Tested Milk	40	8

## Milk (continued)

The following table gives a summary of milk sample results:-

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	30	-
Pasteurised	81	-
Sterilised	88	-
Tuberculin Tested	33	4

During 1955, 236 samples of milk were taken compared with 228 samples taken in 1954.

## MEAT INSPECTION

There were 13 licensed slaughterhouses in use in the area and I herewith submit statistical data relating to the meat inspection service for the year ended 31st December, 1955.

### Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	<u>Cattle Excluding Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep &amp; Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number killed (if known)	642	140	20	1,514	1,088	-
Number inspected	642	140	20	909	1,088	-

### All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticercosis

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	1	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	35	33	-	-	15	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticercosis	5.5	23.6	5.0	-	1.4	-

### Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	34	10	1	1	1	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	5.3	7.1	5.0	5.0	0.009	-

### Cysticercosis

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-



## Meat Inspection (continued)

3 cases of Cysticercus Bovis were found and the carcasses were subject to refrigeration treatment in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health. The premises from which the animals came were traced and reported to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food.

The treatment for Cysticercus Bovis was carried out at Rotherham Corporation Markets Department. Carcasses were delivered and placed in cold storage and returned to the owners on production of a letter from the Chief Sanitary Inspector addressed to the Market Superintendent authorising their release.

A supply of vegetable dye was left at each slaughterhouse for the use of the Meat Inspector when visiting the premises.

All condemned meat was coloured with the dye after the owner of the meat had signed a certificate of surrender.

## ICE CREAM PREMISES

There were 91 registered premises in the area 90 of which were retail shops where pre-packed ice cream was obtained from wholesalers and stored in refrigerators prior to retail. There was only 1 ice cream manufacturer in the area. 51 visits were made to registered premises during the year and in all cases the premises were found to be satisfactory.

81 samples of ice cream were taken and the results were as follows:-

64	samples	classified	in	provisional	Grade 1.
16	"	"	"	"	Grade 2.
1	"	"	"	"	Grade 3.
Nil	"	"	"	"	Grade 4.

Reports upon samples were notified to the retailers and manufacturers and where unsatisfactory reports were received the results were also forwarded to the Local Authority in whose area the commodity was manufactured.

## FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1948

On the 31st December, 1955 there were 85 factories in the area at 65 of which mechanical power was employed.

18 visits were made during the year and in one case defects were found; these were remedied.

## SHOPS ACT 1950 - SECTION 38

21 visits were made to shop premises during the year and in one case unsatisfactory conditions were remedied.

## TENTS, VANS & SHEDS

The Rotherham Rural District Act 1931 makes it illegal for anyone to occupy a tent, van or shed without the prior approval of the Council. This made it possible to exercise a greater measure of control over this type of dwelling.

### Tents, Vans & Sheds (continued)

There were 10 caravans occupied in the area on 31st December, 1955 compared with 16 at the end of 1954. The majority of caravan dwellers in the area were families of workmen engaged temporarily on essential work e.g. open cast coal and building sites. Permission to occupy these vans was granted for limited periods and was extended as circumstances required.

Visits were made to the premises to ensure that the sites were maintained in a satisfactory condition.

### SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES

The following is a classified list of visits to food premises:-

Food preparing rooms	-	49	visits
Hotel and Clubs	-	31	"
Slaughterhouses (excluding visits for meat inspection)		14	"
Grocery Shops	-	55	"
General food shops	-	58	"
Fish frying shops	-	19	"

56 premises were found to be unsatisfactory in some respect and of these 31 were remedied as a result of informal action.

In the 1954 Annual Report reference was made to unsatisfactory conditions in school canteens and a comprehensive report upon those conditions was submitted to the Chief Education Officer of the County Council.

As a result of that report 4 canteens were reported to the Ministry of Education as not being fit for further attention and proposals were submitted for their replacement. One large new canteen was built during the year as a first step in the replacement programme and other premises will be built as soon as the Ministry has sanctioned the necessary expenditure. The Education Department gave an assurance that, in the meantime, the existing premises would be maintained in a satisfactory condition until more extensive improvements are authorised.

During the Spring of 1955 the department's activities were directed to the inspection of food premises. The particular points for attention were:-

- (a) Methods of food handling.
- (b) Methods of preparation of food.
- (c) Cleanliness and sterilisation of utensils.
- (d) The storage of food, particularly prepared foods.

As a result of this work one old shop was replaced by the provision of new premises and extensive improvements were carried out at 6 other food premises (2 food shops; 1 bakehouse; 1 food factory; and 2 industrial canteens). The improvements included such matters as repairs to the buildings; redecoration of premises; installation of refrigerator for food storage; the cleaning of fittings and equipment; provision of improved washing facilities. At the industrial canteens more attention was given to hygienic practices in connection with the cutting up, preparation and handling of food on the premises, attention was called to the chipped and cracked conditions of crockery and the unsatisfactory washing of drinking mugs; at one of the canteens new dining room tables were provided with washable tops.



## PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is also Cleansing Superintendent and is responsible for the operation of the refuse collection and cesspool emptying services of the Council.

One new (16 cubic yard) Dennis refuse collection vehicle, powered by a Perkin's P.6. engine and fitted with a Shefflex dual tipping body, was added to the fleet during the year to replace a Karrier Bantam which was no longer reliable. The fleet now consists of:-

- 8 Dennis (10 cubic yard) refuse vehicles.
- 1 Dennis (16 cubic yard) refuse vehicle.
- 1 Karrier Bantam refuse vehicle.
- 3 Dennis cesspool emptying vehicles.
- 1 Dennis breakdown vehicle.

The refuse collection bonus scheme has done much to reduce the competition for labour from local industries although the situation is still far from easy.

The area was divided into eight collecting districts and the sizes of the districts varied from 1,800 to more than 2,000 premises. For 9 months of the year a 7 to 9 day collection was maintained with a 5 day working week. During the months of January, February and March the seasonal difficulties presented themselves. The refuse bulk increased, accompanied by deterioration in operational conditions, and an increase in absenteeism; absenteeism rose on occasions to between 15% and 20%. In spite of these difficulties the interval of collection during the first quarter of the year was 10 to 13 days.

There has been considerable development in this area and the population is now in excess of 50,000. It is becoming clear that in order to maintain a satisfactory collection and to prevent overloading the present collecting districts, it will be necessary to introduce a ninth collecting district during 1956. This will bring in its train the necessity for increasing labour strength with the present day difficulties of obtaining good labour and retaining it.

I hereunder submit public cleansing costs for year ended 31st March, 1955:-

### Refuse Collection & Disposal Costs

	<u>Collection</u>			<u>Disposal</u>			<u>Total</u>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Labour	10,220	10	6	1,424	19	11	11,645	10	5
Transport	7,797	9	7	1,490	9	1	9,287	18	8
Plant, equipment, etc.	4,451	2	1	520	6	6	4,971	8	7
Other items	256	13	10	24	-	9	280	14	7
	£22,725	16	-	£3,459	16	3	£26,185	12	3
Gross Income	428	11	-	642	9	1	1,071	-	1
	£22,297	5	-	£2,817	7	2	£25,114	12	2



## Refuse Collection & Disposal Costs (continued)

<u>Unit Costs</u>	<u>Collection</u>			<u>Disposal</u>			<u>Total</u>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gross cost labour									
per ton		10	10		1	6		12	4
Gross cost of transport									
per ton		8	3		1	7		9	10
Net cost per ton		23	7		3	-		26	7
Net cost per 1,000									
population.435	-	-	-	55	-	-	490	-	-
Net cost per 1,000									
premises.1,394	-	-	-	176	-	-	1,570	-	-

Total amount of refuse collected and disposed of - 18,904 tons.

## Cost of Emptying Cesspools

	£	s.	d.
Labour ... ..	851	16	-
Transport ... ..	2,886	3	-
Plant and Equipment ... ..	82	9	-
Other items ... ..	67	7	11
	£3,887	15	11
Income (Hire of transport)	268	11	2
Net Cost ... ..	£3,619	4	9

Annual cost of emptying each cesspool - £14. 9s. 2d.  
(Fortnightly emptying maintained).

## SMOKE ABATEMENT

The following report was submitted by the Chief Smoke Inspector of the Sheffield, Rotherham and District Smoke Abatement Committee upon the work of the Committee in Rotherham Rural District:-

1. Number of observations of 30 minutes' duration	...	409
2. Total minutes smoke observed	...	501
3. Average minutes emission per observation	...	1.2
4. Number of Intimation Notices served	...	18
5. Number of Abatement Notices served	...	16
6. Number of complaints received	...	7
7. Number of prosecutions	...	nil
8. Number of advisory visits	...	52

## Smoke Abatement (continued)

The atmospheric pollution gauge at Bramley recorded an average monthly deposit of 13.47 tons per square mile compared with 15.89 for the previous year.

The sulphur content of the atmosphere at Bramley averaged 2.28 milligrammes per 100 sq. cm. per day compared with 2.13 for the previous year.

## Colliery Spoilbanks

Cortonwood - Of the two spoilbanks at Cortonwood Colliery, one was completely burnt out and showed no signs of overheating. The other spoilbank was in use and was on fire at several points. Smoke and steam were visible.

Tipping was taking place at the base of this tip. It had been cleared of vegetation, levelled and consolidated by a bull-dozer as agreed with the National Coal Board.

A new site was cleared and levelled for future tipping.

Barley Hall - The spoilbank near the colliery has not been in use for a number of years and was covered with vegetation. No evidence of overheating was evident.

Silverwood - Evidence of past overheating was seen, but no visible sign of combustion was observed throughout the year. The condition of this tip was satisfactory.

Thurcroft - Small sporadic fires were seen near the top of the spoilbank and these were kept under control by water spraying. The tip was kept flat and pressed down by a bull-dozer to prevent the admission of air. The washery waste was segregated and not tipped on the main spoilbank, thus reducing the combustion risk.

Water was available on the tip and was used when necessary.

The spoilbank was reasonably satisfactory, but some improvement can be expected if care in management is maintained.

Treeton - The disused spoilbank at this colliery was burnt out and showed no signs of overheating. The tip in use was consolidated and levelled by a bull-dozer and no overheating could be detected.

Orgreave - The spoilbank at Orgreave was served by an aerial ropeway and buckets and received about 13,000 tons of spoil per week. A bull-dozer was in use to consolidate the tip and no overheating was evident.

The spoilbank was quite satisfactory and with care and good management should remain so.

Brookhouse - A culvert was built so that the tip at Brookhouse could be built up with less chance of spontaneous combustion. A bull-dozer was also in use to consolidate and level the spoil and no overheating was visible at any part.

With persistent care this tip should probably prove to be most satisfactory.

Nunnery - This tip was served by an aerial ropeway and buckets. The spoil came from a dry cleaning plant and was fairly combustible.



## Nunnery (continued)

A bull-dozer was in use and the cones were levelled by a scraper operated by wire ropes. One face was on fire in places all within one third of the face height. This face was sprayed by six water jets and steam was visible. Conditions at this tip improved steadily for most of the year, but deteriorated later.

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## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

### Medical Inspections

Number of pupils who were medically examined during 1955:-

School entrants	...	...	...	...	973
7 to 8 year old pupils	...	...	...	...	493
Last year primary pupils	...	...	...	...	638
First year secondary pupils	...	...	...	...	557
Last year secondary pupils	...	...	...	...	<u>580</u>
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>3,241</u>

Number of children examined at special, re-examination  
and other periodic sessions ... .. 1,464

### Cleanliness of School Children

Total number of examinations in the schools by  
school nurses or other authorised persons ... 24,976

Total number of individual pupils found to be  
infested with vermin ... 361

### Diseases of the Skin

Number of children treated during the year:-

Impetigo	...	...	...	...	63
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	...	17

### Minor Ailments Clinics

Number of children treated at the Minor Ailments Clinics 5,583

### Specialist Clinics

#### Ophthalmic Clinic

614 children had their eyes examined by Dr. F. Fischer at the  
51 refraction clinics held in the Rotherham Rural area during 1955.

#### Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

92 children were examined for ear, nose and throat defects at  
the Rotherham Hospital, Doncaster Gate. 69 children received operative  
treatment. 9 sessions were held during the year.



## Specialist Clinics (continued)

### Orthopaedic Clinic

24 school children and 1 child under school age were seen by Mr. H. McMullen at the Orthopaedic Clinic held at the Child Welfare Centre, Rawmarsh. Appliances were recommended for 3 children.

10 sessions were held during the year.

### Paediatric Clinic

20 children were seen by Dr. C. C. Harvey at the Paediatric Clinic held at the Maltby Clinic.

### Child Guidance Clinic

14 cases were seen at the Child Guidance Clinic at Rawmarsh by Dr. M. MacTaggart.

Types of problem for which cases were referred:-

1. Behaviour	...	...	...	...	2
2. Delinquency	...	...	...	...	1
3. Nervous problems	...	...	...	...	2
4. Enuresis	...	...	...	...	1
5. Emotional instability	...	...	...	...	4
6. Maladjustment	...	...	...	...	2
7. Backwardness	...	...	...	...	2

### Speech Therapy

No speech therapy classes were held during the year.

### Rotherham and District Children's Convalescent Home, Filey.

12 children from the Rotherham Rural District were sent to the Filey Convalescent Home during 1955. These children came from the following districts:-

Aston	-	1	Laughton	1
Brampton B.	1		Thrybergh	1
Brinsworth	1		Thurcroft	2
Catcliffe	2		Wentworth	1
Dalton	2			

### Immunisations and Vaccinations

	<u>Protective</u>	<u>Refresher</u>
Number of children immunised against diphtheria	441	68
Number of children immunised against whooping cough	376	-
Number of children vaccinated against smallpox	275	13

## B.C.G. Vaccinations

<u>School</u>	<u>Number of 13 year old children vaccinated</u>
Brinsworth Mixed ... ..	24
Catcliffe Mixed ... ..	17
Swallownest Modern ... ..	23
Thrybergh Modern ... ..	69
Thrybergh St. Gerard's ... ..	20
Thurcroft Modern ... ..	24
Treeton Mixed ... ..	5
Wickersley Modern ... ..	77
Woodhouse Grammar ... ..	47
Total ...	<u>306</u>

## Medical Examination of Entrants to Training Colleges

34 candidates from the Rotherham Rural District were medically examined during the year.

## Children & Young Persons Act, 1933 Employment of Children

56 children (from all districts in the Division) were examined during the year under the requirements of the above Act.

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## MATERNITY AND MIDWIFERY SERVICE

### Domiciliary Births

There were 600 domiciliary confinements in the Rotherham Rural District during the year.

### Gas and Air Analgesia

Gas and Air was administered to 238 cases.

### Pethidine

429 cases received injections of Pethidine.

## Maternity & Midwifery Service (continued)

### Medical Aids

The General Practitioners received requests for medical aid, at, or in connection with confinements on 104 occasions, as follows:-

Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	18
Labour	...	...	...	...	47
Lying-in	...	...	...	...	20
The Child	...	...	...	...	19

### Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers

90 expectant and nursing mothers received dental treatment under the County Scheme during 1955. The numbers for the different districts were:-

Bramley	...	...	...	...	12
Catcliffe	...	...	...	...	2
Cortonwood	...	...	...	...	8
Dalton	...	...	...	...	19
Swallownest	...	...	...	...	13
Thurcroft	...	...	...	...	35
Whiston	...	...	...	...	1

81 cases were referred from the clinics and 9 were referred by family doctors.

68 cases received treatment at the County Dental Clinics and 22 were referred to private dentists.

### Ante-natal Clinics Attendances during 1955.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC	Number of women who attended during the year	Total number of attendances made during the year
Bramley	45	126
Catcliffe	27	72
Cortonwood	22	58
Dalton	266	982
Swallownest	80	271
Thurcroft	129	348
Totals	569	1,857

### CHILD WELFARE

#### Care of Premature Babies

Three Sorrento cots were maintained at the Maltby Ambulance Depot for issue at the request of a doctor or a midwife.



## Child Welfare (continued)

### Health Visiting

The following visits were made by Health Visitors to children under five years of age in the Rotherham Rural District:-

Number of first visits paid to children under one year of age	... ..	1,044
Number of re-visits paid to children under one year of age	... ..	4,673
Total visits paid to children over one year of age	... ..	<u>6,352</u>
Total visits	... ..	<u>12,069</u>

### Infant Welfare Clinics Attendances made during 1955

CHILD WELFARE CENTRE	Number of children who attended during the year	Total attendances during the year
Bramley	301	2,081
Catcliffe	179	1,310
Cortonwood	200	2,313
Dalton	297	2,066
Swallownest	398	4,277
Thurcroft	314	2,426
Whiston	93	833
Totals	1,782	15,306

### HOME NURSING

During 1955 the Home Nurses employed in the Divisional area attended 2,983 cases and made 65,748 visits.

#### Analysis of cases and visits:-

	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Visits</u>
Medical ... ..	2,263	54,130
Surgical ... ..	653	10,353
Infectious Diseases ... ..	12	97
Tuberculosis ... ..	29	933
Maternal Complications ... ..	<u>26</u>	<u>235</u>
Totals ... ..	<u>2,983</u>	<u>65,748</u>

### Home Nursing Service (continued)

	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Visits</u>
Patients included in the analysis who were 65 years of age and over on first visit during the year. ... ..	801	33,442
Children under 5 years of age ... .. (included in analysis)	286	2,319
Patients who had more than 24 visits during the year (included in analysis)	208	14,843

### AMBULANCE SERVICE

Number and types of vehicles available:-

<u>Maltby</u>	<u>Kiveton Park</u>
3 ambulances	1 ambulance
1 ambulance sitting bus	

Number of cases conveyed by ambulance:-

	<u>Maltby</u>	<u>Kiveton Park</u>
General Hospitals ... ..	13,202	3,211
Maternity Homes and Hospitals ...	559	75
Infant Welfare ... ..	1,805	885
Totals ...	<u>15,566</u>	<u>4,171</u>

Analysis of cases:-

Admissions ... ..	1,598	71
Discharges ... ..	995	187
Transfers ... ..	58	-
Out-Patients ... ..	12,296	3,912
Accident Patients ... ..	<u>619</u>	<u>1</u>
Totals ...	<u>15,566</u>	<u>4,171</u>

### HOME HELP SERVICE

Number of Domestic Helps employed in the Division at 31.12.55 - 61

New cases provided with domestic help in the Rotherham Rural District during 1955:-

	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Maternity (including expectant mothers)	75
Tuberculosis ... ..	3
Chronic sick:- Aged 65 years and over ...	34
Under 65 years of age ...	4
Others ... ..	<u>28</u>
Total new cases	144

In addition 98 cases of all types were carried over from the previous year.



Home Help Service (continued)

Two Assistant Health Visitors were employed solely on the supervision of Home Helps and some assistance was also given by a part-time Assistant Health Visitor.

6,355 visits were made in the Divisional area during the year.

CARE OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER AND HER CHILD

31 cases from the Rotherham Rural District were dealt with under this section. 19 cases were referred by Divisional staff, 9 by Local Hospitals and 3 by Moral Welfare Organisations.

- 26 mothers kept their babies
- 1 baby was adopted
- 1 baby died
- 3 cases were not finally settled at the end of the year.

GROUP TRAINING CLASSES

Attendances made at the Group Training Classes held at Catcliffe and Dalton during 1955:-

Centre	Under 16		Over 16		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
CATCLIFFE 3 Rotherham Road	97	28	27	20	172
DALTON Nursery Hut	177	194	-	39	410
	274	222	27	59	582

CLINICS HELD IN THE ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT :-

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

Clinic	Day and Time	Doctor Attending
BRAMLEY Miners' Welfare Hall	Wednesday 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Dr. W. Land Dibb
CATCLIFFE Mission Hall	Alternate Wednesdays 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Dr. R. G. Selby
CORTONWOOD Methodist Chapel	Thursday 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Dr. M. S. Scott
DALTON Nursery Hut	Tuesday 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Dr. G. H. Sedgwick
SWALLOWNEST Church Hall	Thursday 10 a.m. - 4.30 p.m.	Dr. P. C. Menneer (p.m. only)
THURCROFT Methodist Chapel	Monday 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Dr. H. M. Lyle
WHISTON Church Institute	Alternate Thursdays 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Dr. M. T. Jago

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Clinic	Day and Time	Doctor Attending
BRAMLEY Miners' Welfare Hall	Alternate Tuesdays 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Dr. K. Firth
CATCLIFFE 3 Rotherham Road	2nd Tuesday in month 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. J. Lodwick
CORTONWOOD Methodist Chapel	1st & 3rd Wednesdays in month. 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. K. Firth
DALTON Nursery Hut	Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m. and Alternate Thursdays 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. J. Lodwick
SWALLOWNEST Church Hall	Alternate Tuesdays 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. K. Firth
THURCROFT Methodist Chapel	1st & 3rd Wednesdays in month. 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. J. O'Hara

SCHOOL CLINICS

Nurses' Clinic			Doctor's Clinic
BRAMLEY Miners' Welfare Hall	Wednesdays	- a.m.	Dr. Gorrie attends first Wednesday morning in month.
BRINSWORTH Infants' School	Thursdays	- a.m.	None
CATCLIFFE 3 Rotherham Road	Tuesdays	- a.m.	Dr. Gorrie attends third Thursday afternoon in month.
CORTONWOOD Methodist Chapel	Thursdays	- a.m.	Dr. Gorrie attends as required.
DALTON Nursery Hut	Tuesdays and Fridays	a.m.	Dr. Gorrie attends monthly.
LAUGHTON J. M. & I. School	Wednesdays	9.30 a.m. to 10.45 a.m.	None
C. of E. School	Wednesdays	11 a.m. to 12 noon	None
SWALLOWNEST Church Hall	-		Dr. Gorrie attends second Wednesday afternoon in month.
THURCROFT School Medical Room.	Mondays and Thursdays	a.m.	Dr. Gorrie attends second Thursday morning in month.

GROUP TRAINING CLASSES

Class	Day and Time		Person in Charge
CATCLIFFE 3 Rotherham Road	Monday	- all day	Miss P. M. Richards
DALTON Nursery Hut	Wednesday	- all day	-do-



MIDWIVES - Rotherham Rural District

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Telephone Number</u>
Mrs. N. Butterfield, 7 Green Lane, Wickersley	Wickersley 2177
Mrs. F. E. Daniels, 15 Parkstone Cres., Hellaby (Relief Midwife)	Wickersley 2105
Mrs. N. M. Dunford, "Whiteford," Clifton Lane, Conisbro' (Temporary, Whole-time, Midwife)	Conisbro' 3181
Mrs. S. France, 70 Katherine Road, Thurgroft	Wickersley 2171
Miss C. Hemingway, 9 Hellaby Hall Rd. Hellaby (Relief Midwife)	Wickersley 3364
Mrs. C. King, 76 Vale Road, Thrybergh	Thrybergh 295
Mrs. E. Perkins, 2 Dalton View, Whinney Hill	Thrybergh 292
Mrs. O. Saxby, 7 Estone Drive, Swallownest (Relief Midwife)	Aston Common 384
Mrs. I. Spencer, 5 Arundel Street, Treeton	Woodhouse 40606
Mrs. H. Tyers, 29 Wesley Avenue, Swallownest	Aston Common 383
<u>HOME NURSE/MIDWIVES</u>	
Mrs. V. Beaumont, Clayfields Lane, Wentworth	Hoyland 3179
Miss B. Swift, c/o Mrs. Kay, 16 Brampton Street, Brampton Bierlow.	Wombwell 2101
<u>HOME NURSES - Rotherham Rural District</u>	
Mrs. E. Harrison, 85 Wood Lane, Treeton	Woodhouse 40194
Mrs. G. Lines, 18 Sycamore Avenue, Bramley	Wickersley 2316
Mrs. M. McDermott, 2 Bellscroft Avenue, Thrybergh	Thrybergh 434
Mrs. A. Roberts, 3 Rowena Drive, Thurgroft	Wickersley 3297
Mrs. M. Stokes, 20 Nursery Road, Swallownest (On Queen's Training from May to Sept. 1956)	-
Mrs. C. Taylor, 39 Brecks Lane, Rotherham (Relief Home Nurse)	Wickersley 2103
Mrs. J. Tordoff, 62 Bent Lathes Avenue, Rotherham	Rotherham 5608
Mrs. J. Wilson, 25 Far Lane, Rotherham	Rotherham 3104
Mrs. L. E. Woolley, 51 Green Lane, Wickersley (Relief Home Nurse)	Wickersley 2247
<u>Temporary, Whole-Time, Home Nurses</u>	
Mrs. K. Hale, 20 Parkstone Crescent, Hellaby	-
Mrs. G. Hewitt, 369 Brinsworth Road, Brinsworth	-

HEALTH VISITORS - Rotherham Rural DistrictName and AddressTelephone Number

Miss F. Keynes (Divisional Superintendent Health Visitor)  
12 Hellaby Hall Road, Hellaby

Wickersley 3366

Miss L. W. Barlow, 15 Katherine Road, Thurgroft

Wickersley 3072

Miss J. Cheetham, 31 Storth Lane, Wales, near Sheffield

Kiveton 239

Miss G. Flinton, 38 Manor Road, Swinton, near Rotherham

Mexborough 3736

Miss A. Lawler, 6 Brocco Street, Sheffield, 3

Sheffield 24993

Miss M. K. Moloney, 13 Brocklehurst Avenue, Sheffield, 8

Sheffield 46532

Miss B. A. O'Donnell, 15A. Deer Park Road, Thrybergh

Thrybergh 469

Mrs. M. Shaw, 7 Loudon Road, Scholes, near Rotherham

Ecclesfield 3040

Mrs. H. B. Stockwell, 39 Brampton Road, Thurgroft

Wickersley 2101

Assistant Health Visitors

Mrs. M. K. Black, 2 Moorfield Grove, Ravenfield

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Miss I. Noble, 26 Brinsworth Avenue, Whitehill, Brinsworth

Rotherham 3446

Part-Time Health Visitors

Mrs. V. M. Hopkinson, 49 St. John's Road, Rotherham

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Mrs. N. Priestley, 23 Woodall Lane, Harthill, near Sheffield

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